

See "The Negro People Look Forward to 1940" By James W. Ford, Page 3

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Mayor Asks Lehman Remove Judge Martin From B'klyn Bench

Letter to Governor Charges Misconduct on Data Gathered by Herlands; Submits Report to Amens; Denies Rift with Prosecutor

By John Meldon

Mayor LaGuardia announced yesterday that he had asked Gov. Lehman to remove Kings County Judge George W. Martin from the bench for misconduct.

At the same time, the Mayor denied that there was any rift between the City Administration and Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen, whom Gov. Lehman appointed to clean up the widespread judicial corruption in Brooklyn.

The Mayor's charges, which he laid before the Governor, were based on alleged evidence gathered by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands.

The Mayor urged Gov. Lehman to use his powers under the State Constitution to call upon the State Senate to remove the Brooklyn judge.

AMEN GETS CHARGES

The identical accusations against Judge Martin as contained in those submitted to Gov. Lehman were also placed before Special Prosecutor Amen.

The charges ranged from general judicial misconduct to outright "kickback" which Commissioner Herlands' memorandum declared were in the form of "loans" given to Judge Martin by Lawrence J. Friedman, whom Judge Martin had appointed as a Commissioner in Lunacy 24 times between 1933 and 1938.

Judge Martin is senior judge in Kings County and an old-line organization Democrat.

The Mayor's declaration that he had made specific charges against Judge Martin after reviewing the facts given him by Commissioner Herlands, came through his secretary, James Kieran, at City Hall yesterday.

With Mr. Kieran, when he handed reporters a series of letters and documents giving the background of the charges, was Mr. Herlands.

LISTS ACCUSATIONS

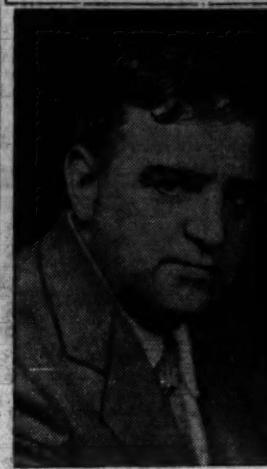
Among the documents in the case given to the newspapers yesterday was a summarized statement prepared by Mr. Herlands at Mayor LaGuardia's request. The summary of charges against Judge Martin, signed by Mr. Herlands, read:

"My dear Mr. Mayor:

"In accordance with your request, I respectfully submit here-with a statement of the specific

(Continued on Page 4)

Flays Judge Martin



MAYOR LaGUARDIA

CIO Pushes Relief Fight As FDR Returns

President at White House Today, Tory Secret Talks Assailed

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.

The CIO charged today that the opponents of the \$150,000,000 request for WPA appropriation requested by President Roosevelt are employing "backroom, secret conferences and hidden parliamentary methods to break down the WPA."

The President arrived at the White House today from a fort-night's rest in Warm Springs, Ga.

Ralph Hetzel, CIO unemployment director, declared that the so-called compromise bill for \$100,000,000 was arrived at by a market place technique of providing annual appropriations that threatens to degrade the whole process of administrative recommendations.

This charge was made as the Senate prepared to take a show-down vote tomorrow at 2:30 P.M. on the amendment introduced by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida to increase the committee bill to \$150,000,000.

Hetzell said that the proposed \$60,000,000 cut would have a very depressing effect in industrial communities throughout the nation.

He declared that, "If the Congress continues to consider administrative requests for appropriations as a bargaining figure to be cut down as much as possible, the administration must soon be forced into recommending not the figures it believes necessary but higher figures simply for bargaining purposes.

"Unless this process is reversed, serious consideration of the need of the unemployed will be reduced to the level of an oriental rug market."

"The CIO is urging the Senators to dismiss backroom bargains and to join the gallant fight to appropriate what is really needed."

(Continued on Page 2)

Turkey, Rumania Sign Balkan Defense Pact

LONDON, (Monday) April 10 (UP).—An exchange telegraph dispatch from Istanbul today said Rumania and Turkey have signed an agreement to defend the security and independence of members of the Balkan Entente.

The dispatch said that the agreement was signed by Gregor Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, and Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister.

(Continued on Page 2)

Izvestia Raps Stall by London, Paris on Fascist Moves

BARE ITALY'S AIM

Mussolini Blackmail of England, France Is Charged

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 9.—Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, today publishes a revealing dispatch from its Rome correspondent exposing the vast significance of Italian aggression in Albania. The correspondent stresses the fact that, as has often been the case in the past, so it is today the policy of entreaty and persuasion, demonstrating the weakness of London and Paris, has only stimulated and encouraged fascist aggressors to new acts of seizure.

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"The Italian dictator is, above all helping to carry out various German seizures in Europe which are so disadvantageous for Italy. In the situation of growing discontent in Italy and the hatred of the German regime, it is important for Mussolini to demonstrate that he also is able to swallow up one of the countries of Europe. In the plan of the home policy the seizure of Albania is to 'balance' the latest German seizure in Europe."

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Argentina Extends Probe Of Nazi Agent Network

Nationwide Investigation of Nazis in Patagonia Region Speeded Up by Argentine Government—Plan Formal Reply to Mysterious Note from Hitler Embassy

Buenos Aires, April 9 (UP).—The Argentine government today intensified nationwide investigation of German Nazi territorial ambitions in the rich petroleum region of Patagonia after receipt of a mysterious note from the German embassy.

Although contents of the diplomatic communication remained secret, high officials of President Roberto M. Ortiz' administration acknowledged its receipt and intimated a formal reply will be delivered to—

Immediately after receipt of the note, special government orders sent Federal agents throughout Argentina on new efforts to investigate persistent reports that the Nazis were attempting to persuade residents of Patagonia to make known their desire for annexation to the German Reich.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO RETURN

The Foreign Office announced that Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantillo will cut short an Easter holiday at Cordoba and return to the capital Monday morning. His first act upon returning was expected to be the drafting of the Argentine reply to the German note.

At the same time, Federal Judge Miguel Jantus, who has been conducting the investigation for the last fortnight, sent new instructions to Federal judges throughout the country to seek new evidence of German activities.

Federal investigation of Nazi activities in Argentina was precipitated by a recent newspaper story attributing to a German diplomatic official the statement that "Patagonia is nobody's land, and we are free to annex it." The newspaper article drew an immediate protest from the German embassy, which declared the reports were false and categorically denied the imputations.

TO PROBE NAZI FIRMS

A high government spokesman told the United Press today that several German commercial firms in Argentina, which have been mentioned in connection with the Federal probe, will be placed under new scrutiny. Capital police today subpoenaed Argentine Nazi leader Alfredo Muller to further questioning and indicated that he will be held indefinitely under "protective arrest."

Newspapers throughout the country emphasized the importance of the renewed investigation and cited evidence of alleged Nazi infiltration and colonization in Patagonia, which they said is designed to promote eventual annexation of the southern part of Argentina.

The section of Patagonia where Nazi influence was reported greatest, it was pointed out, contains many of the richest oil deposits thus far exploited by the government. Even richer undeveloped oil deposits are known to exist in the northern tip of Salta Province, another alleged haven of German activity.

Federal agents were ordered also to reopen a year-old investigation of reported operations in Salta Province by agents of the German Krupp munitions interests, who reportedly had surveyed the area for mineral possibilities with a view toward establishment of blast furnaces in the small town of Rosario.

As the search spread through a dozen provinces, headquarters of the Federal Department of Investigation announced scattered arrests of Nazi suspects in Bahia Blanca and Comodoro Rivadavia after raids on German social clubs.

B'klyn Housing Conference to Be Held Wed.

"Housing and Its Related Problems" will be the main topic discussed Wed., April 12, at 8:15 P. M. at a conference to be held by the Downtown Brooklyn Community Council, at the Hotel Bossert,蒙古人和 Hicks St., Brooklyn, it was announced.

The organization consists of representatives of neighborhood groups, civic and social agencies, religious and political groups.

Announcement of the conference was made by Helen Hutton, secretary of the Council.

A number of prominent civic leaders will take part in the discussions, including Frank M. Dushein, assistant chairman of the New York Municipal Housing Authority, and Borough President Raymond B. Ingersoll, of Brooklyn.

Mexico Pilot Sets New Mark in Guatemala Hop

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, April 9 (UP).—Francisco Sarabia, Mexican civilian pilot, landed here at 10:55 A. M. today, claiming a new air speed record of two hours and 55 minutes from Mexico City.

Flying the Hornet plane in which he recently set a new non-stop record from Los Angeles to Mexico City, Sarabia carried with him a letter of felicitation from President Lazaro Cardenas to Gen. Jorge Ucico, President of Guatemala.

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The Negro People Gird for Decisive Struggles in 1940

Most Advanced Political Consciousness Among Negroes Since Reconstruction Days Marks Growing Unity Against Republicans; Ford Exposes Tory Strategy

By James W. Ford

During the last few years the Negro people have shown the most advanced political consciousness since Reconstruction days. Emerging from the Civil War, when they had no rights whatever, into the period of Reconstruction they built the most advanced legislative bodies and produced the best social laws necessary to fit the new situation of liberty to which the South was advancing. Now, when their political insight reaches higher levels, they register overwhelming support for the preservation and extension of democracy in the broad democratic front movement.

Through the militant unions of the CIO and also progressive unions of the AFL, Negro workers are gallantly struggling to improve their standards of living. Under the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Congress, the Urban League and many other groups the Negro people are overcoming their special handicaps. Thus the growing unity of the Negro people and their keen political alertness constitute an outstanding factor in the struggle of democratic America today against the danger of fascism, and for jobs, security and peace.

In the National elections of 1936 from 60 to 75 per cent of the Negro voters supported President Roosevelt, the New Deal and the Democratic Party. A notable instance of change, however, was shown in the 1937 municipal elections in New York; 60 per cent of the Negro voters supported F. H. LaGuardia for Mayor on a progressive Republican ticket; in the fall elections of 1938 they shifted back to vote three to one for Herbert Lehman, a Democrat, against Thomas Dewey, a Republican. Dewey was no LaGuardia Republican.

The smashing victory of Vito Marcantonio, ALP-Republican, in the 20th Congressional District, was realized in part by support from Negro territories in the district which had been for many years Tammany Democratic strongholds. In the 17th Assembly District, Oscar Garcia Rivera, formerly Republican, ran on the American Labor Party ticket. The reactionary Republicans placed a Negro candidate in opposition to him, but the Negro voters joined the majority to elect Mr. Rivera.

In Chicago, James L. Dawson, a progressive Negro Republican, ran up a twenty thousand vote against Congressman Arthur Mitchell, a Democrat. Mr. Dawson lost only by a few hundred votes. In Pennsylvania, Robert S. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, made an unprincipled bolt from the Democratic Party to support the Republican candidate for Governor and hoped to swing the Negro voters with him. But the Negroes voted overwhelmingly for the Democratic candidate, a New Dealer. In the battle for 1940 the Negro people face a complicated political situation and must use the utmost care in order to continue their advances. This is the situation: First, the main struggle, that is, the struggle between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, is symbolized in President Roosevelt and former President Herbert Hoover. Hoover stands for false economy, the liquidation of the New Deal, and the destruction of civil rights and liberties. He is the central reactionary figure in American political life and leans toward fascism of the Hitler-Mussolini type in both foreign and domestic affairs. President Roosevelt energetically combats the fascists and their threats to democracy; he is fighting for the maintenance of the New Deal, for opening up jobs, relief for those unable to find employment and for social security.

This is the main dividing line of political forces in American politics. Secondly, the struggle within the Democratic Party centers around the same issues as above, that is, between the New Dealers who support President Roosevelt, and the conservative Democrats—anti-New Dealers—led by Vice-President Garner, and the Glases, Byrds, Reynolds, etc., who unite with reactionary Republicans on issues in opposition to President Roosevelt; thirdly, the division in the Republican Party takes place around the ultra-reactorians Hoover (who embraces Dewey); and progressive Republicans of the stature of Mayor LaGuardia of New York, who consistently support progressive measures; fourthly the reactionaries of the Republican Party and conservative Democrats who unite to de-



JAMES W. FORD

feat all progressive legislation; and, fifthly, the main currents of the progressive movement in America, including the Communists, are the progressives in the trade unions, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the American Labor Party and certain progressive Republicans, struggling to unite the progressive forces as a whole.

It may be well to indicate the strategy the Negroes must face coming from the reactionary circles of the Republican party in the 1940 elections. The Republican Party will follow a tactic of pretended liberalism, maneuver flank attacks against the New Deal, and direct frontal blows against progressive measures. They will try to use outstanding men and women to obscure their real aims. My first example is General Hugh S. Johnson who professes to be a liberal but serves, in the case of the South and the Negro, to echo pre-Civil War days in our modern setting. He represents a definite trend whose importance must not be minimized. In his column in the World Telegram of March 2nd General Johnson sounds the tocsin of war against President Roosevelt and the New Deal in the South. He says:

"This is written from the citadel of what the President called the Southern feudalists. . . . This is the original secession state of South Carolina."

"It is the heart of the solid South, but defying the purge was not the first time it has run off the reservation in a big way. It did that back in Andrew Jackson's day, when it attempted to nullify an act of Congress and in Lincoln's day, when it fired on Fort Sumter."

General Johnson sets off his camouflaging from the spot where the firing on Fort Sumter gave the signal for the rebellion of 1861. And then Johnson lets the cat out of the bag: "There is no feudalism in the South," he says. "These New Deal strategists would like to enfranchise the Southern Negro. . . . They (the Southern landlords, JWF) are called 'Southern feudalists' because they do not pay higher wages to Negro farm laborers."

Thus General Johnson defends the old-South of pre-Civil War days in its attitude towards the Negro people and favors the degradation of the whole region:

The official attitude of the Republican Party is revealed by John D. Hamilton, Chairman of the National Committee of the Republican Party, when he declared at Birmingham, Ala., last June that there "is today no insurmountable barrier between the real Democrats (Unreconstructed rebels, the Glases, Byrds, Reynolds, etc., JWF) of the South, and the Republican Party."

The next example of strategy of the reactionaries of the Republican Party will be to pretend genuine interest in the social and economic problems of the Negro people.

The Negro Associated Press announced on March 18th that the Republican National Committee had secured the services of a well-known Negro scholar of Howard University to make a research of:

"What are the basic political attitudes and thinking of the American Negro today. What are the reasons for his swing from party to another. How can the political, economic and social needs and desires of the group be realized and furthered. How can the Republican Party proceed to prove to a larger share of the race which was once its most-faithful ally that its program and policies will better serve the group than that of the Democratic New Deal."

A whole gamut of topics could be investigated. I should like to suggest a few. (1) Agriculture and the Negro: share-cropping, tenant farming, the land system in the South, farm legislation. (2) Labor and the Negro: the right to organize, the effectiveness of labor organization, the organization of Negro labor since the advent of the New Deal."

The Florida governor was called upon to bring the lynchers to justice in a telegram sent him by the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Youngest Commentator



EDWARD NOBLE, at the ripe age of 24 hours, gives his considered opinion on the state of the world to an anxious radio audience. His mother and father are licensed amateur radio operators. They seem to be breaking Edward in early.

Congressmen Sign Anti-Lynch Bill Petition

76 Urge House Vote on Gavagan Bill, NAACP Pushes Drive

Seventy-six Congressmen have signed the Gavagan discharge petition to bring the New York representative's anti-lynching bill (H. R. 801) to the floor of the House for a vote, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced here yesterday.

Representative Joseph Gavagan



REP. JOSEPH GAVAGAN

(D., N. Y.) author of the bill who led the fight in the House in the spring of 1937 when his anti-lynching bill was finally passed, said he felt confident that the full quota of 218 signatures, necessary to bring the bill to the floor, would be forthcoming within a very short period.

The bill has the endorsement of the CIO, the A. F. of L., the National Negro Congress and numerous influential Southern organizations.

Soviet Ranks Foremost In Horse Ownership

LONDON (UP).—The greatest horse owner in the world is the Soviet Union, with 16,200,000 animals, according to the "Horse Owners' Reference Book" just published in London.

Britain comes 17th with only 1,001,000 horses. In the United States there are 11,000,000 horses on the farms alone, while the Argentine has 8,527,000, Brazil 8,000,000, China 4,000,000, Germany 3,429,000 and France 2,700,000.

The figures for Britain and Germany are not exact, for the total excludes army horses and is for 1937, while the British estimate is for 1938, but applies to agricultural horses only.

Demand Fla. Gov. Act in Lynching Of White Man

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Governor Fred P. Cone, of Florida was urged to show "vigorous action" in bringing to justice the persons responsible for the lynching of Miles W. Brown, a white man, in Panama City, Florida, Saturday, April 1, the third victim of lynching mob this year.

The Florida governor was called upon to bring the lynchers to justice in a telegram sent him by the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Teachers Hit Overcrowding In N. Y. Schools

Lack of Facilities for 500,000 Children Is Bared by Local 5

The need for new schools in New York City was graphically told this week in a publication issued by the American Federation of Teachers, Local 5, revealing that more than 500,000 children are in overcrowded classes.

In our kindergartens, 70 per cent of all children, 23,523 pupils are in overcrowded classes.

There are 343,751 children, 85 per cent of all pupils in the elementary schools, in too large classes.

In our senior high schools, 62.5 per cent of all subject classes, are overcrowded.

ALL BUT JUNIOR HIGHS

The figures, based on statistics compiled by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Board of Education, do not include junior high schools.

"The experiences of individual teachers lead me to believe that conditions of overcrowding there are even more acute than in the senior high schools," the union charged.

"The ideal class for normal elementary school children is somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 children," Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, said back in 1935.

The union estimates that at most, 35 pupils should be in one class, charging that all classes with more than 35 students are overcrowded.

HIDE CROWDING

The use of "average class-size" by the Board of Education in describing the conditions in the schools, "has had the effect of minimizing the conditions of overcrowding" according to the union.

The use of "average" figures hide the very large classes by lumping small and large together.

Not only do overcrowded classes injure the pupil who fails to get proper attention, but directly menace the health of children and their teachers, the union contends.

The County Commissioners and Workers Alliance officials will meet Thursday with WPA authorities to plan sponsorship of new projects, and to give assistance to boroughs who are unable to finance projects. Borough representatives have been invited to this conference.

Another mass meeting is being held next Saturday at the Court House to get a report of the conference.

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Restaurant

Pa. Tories Threaten To Force State Back To Dark Hoover Era

By L. L. Brown
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—The Republican Party's program for the unemployed of Pennsylvania, stripped of all its demagogic promises, has just been revealed as a vicious program of starvation and humiliation.

Forced labor, making public the names of those on relief, abolition of civil service standards for employees in the relief agencies, attacks against aliens—all these are being proposed by the Republican administration in an effort to make Pennsylvania the first state to return to the "dark ages" of Hooverism. These measures are embodied in House Bill 867, introduced by Representative Van Alsburg, who is chairman of the House Committee on Public Welfare. The fact that Van Alsburg initiated the measure indicates it has the official blessing of the James administration.

The intent of this bill is to slash all relief mercilessly, as a preliminary to eliminating it entirely. The methods the bill would employ are quite in harmony with its ruthless aims. The following are some of its provisions.

BILL PROVIDES

1. The whole relief set-up is to be decentralized and put into the hands of the County Boards of Assistance. They are given the power of determining relief standards as well as forcing relief recipients to work for the small pittance they receive. This is forced labor with a vengeance and no matter what name it is given, it reminds one very strongly of the worst aspects of Hooverism.

2. The bill would require publishing the names of all those on relief. The sole purpose of this measure is to degrade the unemployed and expose them to all kinds of sniping and humiliation.

3. Civil Service Standards are to be abolished in the Department of Public Assistance. This means that the employees in the Department of Public Assistance who administer relief, will lose the protection that Civil Service affords them and will be at the mercy of the County Boards of Assistance which are directly appointed by the reactionary Gover-

nor James. Four thousand civil service employees will be fired and the County Boards will have the power to replace these qualified employees with Republican henchmen. Thus the pre-election promise of the Republican Party that "we will take politics out of relief" is being brazenly repudiated.

4. All non-citizens will be removed from the relief rolls, including those who applied for their first citizenship papers after January 1, 1937.

5. All blind people receiving government pensions are to be cut off and placed on the relief rolls. The pensions for the blind are part of the Federal Social Security Law and the national government matches dollar for dollar the amount that every state appropriates. This provision would eliminate all Federal assistance for the blind and make them victims of the Republican starvation policy.

6. The length of residence now required for eligibility for relief is one year. This residence requirement will be changed to two years according to the provisions of the bill.

ROLLS INCREASED

The disaster which would result from the passage of this bill can best be visualized by remembering the fact that the relief rolls have increased by 48,000 cases since December, 1938, while the James Administration has cut the relief appropriation for the next two years by \$77,000,000.

The labor and progressive movement is slowly awakening to the immense dangers inherent in this bill. An energetic campaign is being organized by the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, a CIO affiliate, and the Workers Alliance, involving many other organizations. On the success of their efforts rests the fate of hundreds of thousands of people of Pennsylvania.

Mich. Tories Hatch New Sales Tax Drive

By William Allen
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 9.—The Republican tories in Lansing are determined that the people will pay. Relief already has been slashed and will continue to be slashed.

New forms of "luxury" taxes are hatching in the brain of Miller Duncel, State treasurer. His latest form of taxes is three cents on every package of 15-cent cigarettes.

Mr. Duncel was caught very nicely last week by the State auditors who are not Republicans. The Republican gang in Lansing have been claiming that Attorney General Murphy when he was Governor left a deficit of fifty million dollars. Then Fitzgerald, when the Democrats called him on it, said that it was twenty-five million dollars. Now the State auditors have completed their audit of the State books and say the Murphy deficit was only fourteen million dollars. State Treasurer Duncel now

proposes that all new taxes shall be called Murphy taxes, as Murphy was "responsible" for the deficit.

State records show that, in order to pay Fitzgerald's bills that he left in 1936 when Murphy was elected governor, the New Dealers had to immediately appropriate nine million for emergency relief needs when they took office because Fitzgerald refused to sign the emergency appropriation, as a result there was a relief crisis for four weeks till Murphy was inaugurated, January, 1937.

PROBE UTILITY

The G-men are in Detroit investigating the gas situation. This is now seriously worrying the present Detroit Common Council most of whom voted for the "Detroit Gas Plan" in 1937 that netted the Consolidated Gas Co. two to three million dollars last year and now according to the decision of the Michigan State Supreme Court must be refunded to the small users.

The hand of Big Business was obviously seen by the Attorney General's office in Washington in this deal since the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. is owned by the American Light and Traction Co., which in turn is controlled by the United Light and Traction Co. The Chase National Bank owns 40 per cent of the stock in the United Light and Traction Co.

For the information of the Attorney General's office the Chase National Bank owns 90 per cent of the City of Detroit's bonds and at present is the force that demands that Mayor Reading cut the city budget to the bone. He will not institute any taxes on "intangibles" such as the bank's intangibles which would net the city at least a few million dollars per year and help wipe out the city debt to Chase National Bank.

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OLD CLOTHES, Furniture, etc. for Tenants' Union Bargain Sale, 3N & 1st Sts. CH. 3-2224

WANTED

AKRON, O. (UP).—Ella Mae Boam, pretty 20-year-old stenographer, is the latest to join "Women with Wings"—a group of women fliers limited strictly to women who pilot their own ships.

DAILY WORKER, Furniture, etc. for Tenants' Union Bargain Sale, 3N & 1st Sts. CH. 3-2224

Progressives Sweep Poll in Los Angeles

Clean Gov't Reform Group Routs Reactionaries in Primaries

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, April 9.—The primaries in this city Thursday showed the liberal reform coalition moving forward for a further cleanup of the political field which was started last September by the recall of tory Mayor Frank Shaw.

Councilman James Hyde, outspoken enemy of Mayor Shaw's clean government program was decisively defeated for re-election from the Hollywood district.

Of the five reactionary opponents of the Mayor in the City Council, whom the Mayor had urged the voters to defeat, only one was elected. Two were definitely eliminated, and the other two are facing the opposition of the liberal candidates in the May 2 finals.

Progressive Councilman Vernon Bennett won a thumping victory, with progressive victories assured in two other districts and strong possibilities of four or five more liberals winning in the final elections.

Leon Washington, progressive Negro publisher led the field in the Seventh District, thus bringing nearer the aspiration of Los Angeles 40,000 Negroes for representation in the city government.

Out of the eight candidates who qualified for the Board of Education elections, five are well known liberals.

These primary results are a severe setback to the notorious Los Angeles Times, which has been roundly denounced by Mayor Bowron for its support of the enemies of good government.

Big Ovation For Marion Anderson

(Continued from Page 1)

erect before the microphones which carried her voice over the radio and to the entire nation.

She sang Ave Maria by Schubert and an aria from La Favorita by Donizetti. Then she sang Gospel Train, Trampin' and My Soul Is Anchored In the Lord. And for encore she sang Nobody Knows the Troubles I've Got.

And her voice rang out clear and powerful and strong underneath the sky so that even those on the furthest outskirts of the crowd heard and understood.

When she finished, the great crowd clamored for more and would not go. So she came to the microphone again and she said:

"I'm so overcome I can hardly express myself. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart again and again."

There was no hall in Washington where Marian Anderson could sing.

But out in the open air they came to hear her. Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court and Secretary Henry Morgenthau and Secretary Ickes and Senators Capper, Wagner, Mead, Guffey and many, many other celebrities. And there was no hall big enough to hold the crowd.

No one in the vast multitude carried banners or placards. But they were demonstrating just as much to say that Abraham Lincoln lives on—despite the D.A.R. and their Constitution Hall.

Paris to Build Bomb Proof Subway Stations

Paris, April 9. (UP).—A construction program to transform 25 subway stations here into bomb-proof shelters was announced today.

The project, to be financed equally by city and state, is separate from the general citywide "passive defense" construction program. The latter includes establishment of scores of first aid stations as well as shelters in public places and the cellars of private buildings.

THE HISTORY OF THE C.P.S.U.

In a special edition of 100,000, will be on sale in Party branches at the special price of 40¢ per copy to Party members, at the end of March.

Prints Own Books



CLIFFORD J. LAUBE, a New York newspaperman, setting type by hand in the cellar workshop of his home, where he prints and binds a special edition of "Crags" his book of poems. His entire publishing equipment cost \$600.

Browder Cites Great Party Instrument in History of C.P.S.U.

The Daily Worker reprints below an excerpt from Earl Browder's pamphlet, *National and Social Security*, dealing with the "History of the C.P.S.U." and its great value to the American Communist Party as an instrument for our ideological rearment.

Our great brother Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which gave to the world the supreme example of the Communist program translated into life, has also now provided us with a great instrument for our ideological rearment.

It is the new book, *A Short Course in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, prepared under the direction of its Central Committee, with the personal participation and leadership of Comrade Stalin...

Will such a book be of special value also to us here in America, a book written and edited under the personal direction of our great teacher Stalin? Of course, it will be of the most inestimable value.

I think you will all agree with this judgment without hesitation. And therefore I think you will also agree with the proposal which the Political Committee decided to place before you, that we make use of this book on a large scale, in a really organized manner, as a basic feature of our Party's work and education.

We had to estimate how many copies of this book we really need to make use of it seriously. We recalled the fact that our Party, together with the Young Communist League, has considerably more than 100,000 members. We therefore judge that we should print a minimum of 100,000 copies.

The history, although called "A Short Course," is not a small book, containing as it does some 450 pages.

Such a book, in the usual course of publishing and distributing, would have to sell at a price of about three dollars per copy. Clearly such a price would enormously increase the difficulties of distributing the number we consider necessary. We therefore turned our minds to the problem of eliminating every unnecessary expense, and placing the book in the hands of every Party member and close sympathizer, at the physical cost of production, without any of the normal costs of distribution being added to the price. We decided that we would ask every branch of the Party to order as many copies as they have members, plus as many copies as they think can im-

mediately sell to close sympathizers at the reduced price. The National Committee will absorb the cost of distribution to the Districts. The Districts and Sections will be asked to absorb the cost of distribution to the branches. The branches will distribute the book as a central political task of their members and sympathizers. Every copy of the book will represent a fixed price, from top to bottom, exactly the cost of printing and paper and more. Thus, with this special distribution, we will distribute the book through the Party itself at a price of about forty cents per copy instead of three dollars. Copies to be distributed through the ordinary channels of book stores and so on will be sold at one dollar per copy.

That, briefly, is the plan which we submit for your approval. We think it is a practical one, within the powers of our Party to fulfill completely and with dispatch. We hope you will agree with our judgment.

Once the book is in the hands of the readers, widely distributed, it will be a political task of the first magnitude to insure, in organized fashion, that it is made the best possible use of. That requires study and discussion. This is no ordinary book to be skimmed through and then laid aside on book-shelf. It is a scientific textbook to be studied and mastered, not a collection of dogmas to be memorized, nor for mechanical quotation of extracts, but to understand the essence of the theory of Marxism-Leninism so that it can be applied to the most varied and different problems and situations, so that this theory can be enriched with the new experiences of the revolutionary working class movement also of our country.

From NATIONAL AND SOCIAL SECURITY, Page 25.

THE HISTORY OF THE C.P.S.U.

In a special edition of 100,000, will be on sale in Party branches at the special price of 40¢ per copy to Party members, at the end of March.

Burglars Ignore Sign, Rob Movie Theater

BAKERSFIELD, Cal. (UP).—Burglars who evidently don't believe in signs broke into the Nile theatre here and stole \$45 in cash and a pen and pencil set from Manager Robert Cotton's coat.

The picture advertised on the marquee was "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man."

There is no more fundamental work than the building of the Daily Worker!"—Earl Browder.

FASCIST BLACKMAIL

It is considered here that British inaction in regard to Albania is due to Italian blackmail. It is understood British have been informed that if they denounce the Anglo-Italian agreement, or take steps to prevent Italian expansion, "where British interests are not dominant," Mussolini will demand Malta and Franco Gibraltar.

Hence British intention is to offer guarantees to Greece (where Italy more or less acknowledges British interests and is willing to wait) and Turkey which Italy cannot attack yet anyway.

The French foreign office appears to be falling into line with British capitulations. Foreign Minister Bonnet is now advancing the suicidal theory that it will be a good thing if Italy occupies Yugoslavia because it will lead to a conflict with Germany, thus "breaking" the axis.

Meanwhile, political circles here are asking one question: In case of hostilities where will Britain and France obtain oil?

agent program. We need to remove, so far as is possible, obstacles which retard our enterprises; to devise methods which will lessen the costs of living and doing business in the city; to emphasize and to make the most of the opportunities the city affords.

"STRESS RELIEF PROBLEM"

"It is not enough," the report continues, "to provide New York with good government. That has already been achieved; the administration of the ordinary services of government is steadily improving;

we live in comparative peace and security, guarded by honest police and assured of able and efficient administration of the city's routine affairs.

"But what is to be done with 200,000 families who are without private income?" For years now, 15 or

Women of Today

By Sadie Van Veen

Senator John J. McNaboe of the sixteenth senatorial district, New York, has proposed a bill that shows better than words how he hates and despises the ordinary regular folks of New York.

If the state needs funds, he says let it come from the pockets of the people and not from the purses of the rich. When every decent man and woman in the country feels that the rich must be taxed to raise funds, Mr. McNaboe stands up and waving the flag hollers "Why tax the rich—make the poor pay." McNaboe proposes a sales tax which if adopted would force us to pay 2 per cent on bread, 2 per cent on eggs, 2 per cent on vegetables, cheese, butter, 2 per cent on everything that we buy at retail, including medicine.

But this outrageous sales tax bill of big business would hit the fathers of families; it would hit the housewives and mothers and hit hard. It would mean less bread and butter on the tables of the poor where there isn't on the table as it is. And guess what the senator wants the tax for? To pay off municipal bonds to bankers and bondholders and to reduce real estate taxes.

This column has stated before that it is high time for women to get into politics. Offhand your next door neighbor might say "Don't bother me with politics—heaven knows I have enough to do to take care of my family—I can't be bothered." But if that next door neighbor knew that the sales tax would make more headaches for her, less money and less food she would get interested in a hurry. She would say as my neighbor did: "Well, why do we send such men into the government—are we all crazy?" Well, of course the answer is first that usually such men as McNaboe don't say in advance what they intend to do against the people. And furthermore, big business supports the candidates that they can rely upon to work for them. But once we find them out, it is not too late to do something about it, by showing them up as traitors to the best interests of the men, women and children of the State and by writing to the Governor and assemblymen telling them your opinions.

WAGNER HEALTH BILL

Fortunately for the people of the country, there are genuine New Dealers in the government who come forward with bills that would enormously increase the security and the health of the people. The health bill of Assemblyman Wagner would gain for New York State the advantages offered through the national health bill of Senator Wagner.

The state Wagner bill provides for compulsory health insurance to cover all workers except those engaged in non-manual occupations who earn over \$3,500 a year. It would provide medical care to the sick worker and his family. The medical service would include medical care, hospital, hospital nursing, dental care. And what is of the utmost importance to women, the Wagner bill would provide prenatal and maternity treatment. Maternity cash benefits would be paid six weeks before and six weeks after the birth of a child at the same rates as the general cash benefits to all workers.

The Wagners, father in the United States Senate and son in the Albany government, are examples of the New Dealers in government. Fortunately for our country we have progressive men and women who are genuinely interested in the welfare of the people.

Progressives like the Wagners, Mr. Ickes, and the President of the United States stand on the side of the plain folks, the men and women and children who make up our country.

McNaboe, Vandenberg, Glass, Dies and Reynolds, hardbitten tories and reactionaries, take their stand in the interests of the 60 rich families, big business.

When the women of America understand this they will speak out in no uncertain terms for the New Deal in government. But we have to hurry. We have no time to lose. The enemies of the people are moving heaven and earth to get their way in 1940. They are trying to get the women everywhere to vote against their own interests. In this race the women of New York and the women of the whole country must know what's going on. So we say again it's high time for women to get into politics in a big way.

Understanding Your Child

By the Child Psychology Board

Practically all parents are familiar with food and meal-time problems involving both them and their children. During early infancy, feeding is mainly a matter of routine. Around eight months, the child begins to use a cup and soon afterwards he starts his first awkward and clumsy attempts to use a spoon. Every encouragement should be given him in his efforts to feed himself. By the time he is two, we find him going after his meals with a spoon and with the help of his fingers he is able to manage with very little assistance. The food will be scattered over the table and floor and there will be frequent accidents but with patience and tolerance you will find him gradually becoming more and more deft. Cleaning up after a happy meal is a great deal better than worry, anger and scenes during the meal.

There is no set and exact age for a child to start drinking from a cup or feeding himself with a spoon. It is important to remember that forcing the child and imposing upon him tasks he is not yet ready for, will in the end, delay and retard the very skills you are trying to establish.

So-called food problems occur at all ages but we are particularly concerned with those during the pre-school period. Two year old Dorothy plays with her food; she will sit for an hour spattering it about and eating practically nothing. Three-and-one-half year old Peter insists upon being fed; he eats nothing by himself. Nancy at two-and-one-half, makes each meal a scene, crying, spitting out her food, and demanding something else. There are long lists of the things children do at meal-time and every parent is familiar with some of them.

When the child first begins to thrust food away, play with it, do everything except eat it, it is then necessary to make sure that there is no physical reason causing the behavior. Overiredness alone, frequently causes lack of appetite. Once we are sure there are no physical reasons for the difficulty, we have to look into the emotional relationship between the child and adult which is very often the chief cause. Mother gets upset, nervous or angry as Dorothy plays instead of eats. Father is often called to help and even other adults if they are at home. All this helps to establish the behavior more deeply. Dorothy is the center of attention and naturally is going to try to remain so.

The most important step when problems arise is to avoid all constraint or anger; do not discuss food habits, likes and dislikes at the table. If Dorothy plays too long or Peter demands all kinds of other foods simply remove their plates after a reasonable length of time has been given them. It will not hurt the child to go without a full

N.M.U. Signs New Pact for 800 Seamen

Closed Shop Contract Won with N. Y. and Puerto Rico Line

The National Maritime Union yesterday announced the signing of a closed shop agreement with the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company covering between approximately 800 men employed on five passenger ships and five freighters.

The contract conforms to the passenger and freight agreement in effect for several months on the east and gulf coast. Most of its provisions have been in effect on New York and Puerto Rico vessels but actual signing of the agreement was delayed until certain controversial points regarding the company's freighters could be ironed out. The freighters are coal burners. The passenger vessels, oil.

As in the standard agreement wages range from \$55 a month to \$85 in the deck department, \$60 to \$82.50 in the engine department, and \$55 to \$120 in the stewards department.

Firemen's wages under the new contract are \$35. Under the standard agreement firemen get \$72.50 and \$82.50. Coal passers are to get \$70.

The rate for overtime is 70 cents an hour. Work in port Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays is to be paid for at the overtime rate.

VACATIONS GRANTED

All unlicensed employees, with certain specified exceptions, (principally specialty cooks) must come from the NMU hiring hall, if available. The company retains the right to reject replacements if it deems unsatisfactory, but the new replacement must be secured from the union.

Crew members get 7-day vacations after one year of service and two-week vacations after two years. Nine holidays are granted.

The "no-strike-no lockout" clause provides elaborate machinery for settlement of disputes.

If a dispute arises on board ship, the ship's committee and the captain try to adjust it. If they are unable to arrive at a settlement, the dispute is referred to the union's Port Committee and representatives of the company. If no settlement is then reached, the dispute goes to arbitration.

On trips made with cargoes of explosives, the wages of the crews automatically rise 10 per cent. In addition, when explosives are being "worked" (loaded, unloaded or shifted), crew members on duty receive \$2.50 an hour in addition to their regular wages.

The "war bonus" clause provides that the union may petition the company for additional compensation for crews required to sail in waters adjacent to "declared or declared" wars, without the petition being deemed a reopening of the contract.

Fur Joint Council To Elect Delegates To Biennial Parley

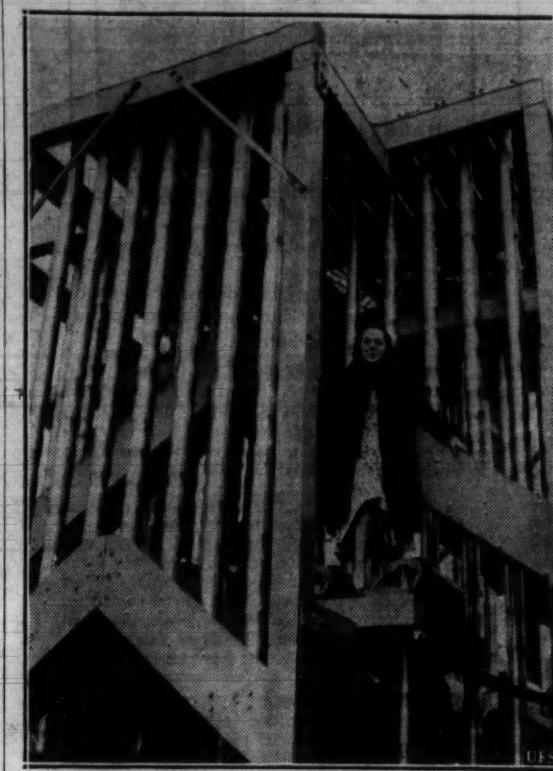
Instructions to start electing delegates to the Thirteenth Biennial Convention were issued over the week-end by the Furriers Joint Council of New York, through Irving Potash, manager of the council.

To be held May 8, in Atlantic City, the convention will be preceded by special convention meetings of the cutters, operators, nailers and finishers locals in this city.

The dates announced for the special local convention meetings were, Wed., April 12, for the cutters, at the auditorium of the union; April 12, for the operators, at Irving Plaza; April 13, for the nailers, at the union auditorium; and the same date for the finishers local, at Irving Plaza Hall.

All the special convention meetings will begin at 5:00 P.M.

World's Largest Carillon



THE WORLD'S largest carillon, containing 75 tubular bells, is assembled in Chicago for shipment to the New York World's Fair. A gift of lovers of Stephen Foster's music, it will eventually be placed in the Foster memorial tower, on the Suwanee River in Florida.

Expect 50,000 Children At Capitol Easter Party

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UP).—The exclusive south grounds of the mansion at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue will echo to the joyful cries and laughter of thousands of children tomorrow in the traditional Easter Monday egg-rolling, which has become a backache to White House caretakers.

Once each year 50,000 or more of the Capital's children arrive at the White House gates carrying baskets loaded with brightly colored Easter eggs, chocolate bunnies, candy, fruit, sandwiches and chewing gum.

Parents bring cameras in the hope of "shooting" President Roosevelt or the first lady as they greet the celebrants.

Mrs. Roosevelt thoroughly enjoys these gatherings and probably will make several appearances among the children as she has done in the past. The President is expected from Warm Springs, Ga., shortly before the festivities begin and later to give an Easter message to the celebrants.

As soon as the tourists are inside the grounds, the children leave in search of new "victims." The guards catch some repeaters, but the "racket" still is out of control. The party ends officially at 5 P.M. when the gardeners survey the wreckage to the tenderly kept greensward, which in a few hours has been transformed into a sea of eggshells, fruit peelings and candy wrappers. They will work for days to repair the damage.

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One problem has the White House staff baffled. Under the rules, oldsters cannot be admitted to the grounds until 3 P.M. unless they are escorting children. A few sophisticated kids solved this difficulty by offering their services for what-

Moscow Prepares Festive May 1st

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, April 9.—All Moscow is actively preparing for May Day—artists are busy on festive decorations for the Soviet capital's streets and squares.

Red Square, the main square of Moscow, is being decorated on the theme of the slogan "Long Live May Day, the International Proletarian Holiday." It will present a majestic appearance.

Sverdlov Square, in the center of the city, will be decorated to depict Stalin's slogan of strengthening the international bonds of friendship with the working people of all countries interested in peace and friendship among nations.

Iron Lungs for British Hospitals



MORRIS MOTOR WORKS, at Cowley, England, where iron lungs are being manufactured to be distributed free to every hospital in the British Empire. The respirators shown above are destined for Australia.

Pa. Communist Convention Plans Battle on Monopolies

68 Delegates, Representing 5,000 Members in State, Map War on Tories, Elect Mother Bloor Chairman; Darcy Makes Main Report

By Ernest Pendrell

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—Sixty regular delegates, representing more than 5,000 members of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania, met here today, in the second annual state convention of the Party.

In addition to large representations from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, delegates came to the capital city from Bethlehem, Reading, Pottsville, Allentown, Lancaster, Fayette, Aliquippa, from the mines, mills and farms of this leading industrial and agricultural state.

Chief among the questions brought to the floor of the convention were the framing of a constitution for the state organization, which was established on a statewide basis out of the previously separated eastern and Pennsylvania districts, just a year ago; the questions of the immediate tasks of the Party in the face of the Republican Party's unprecedented attack on the people of the Keystone state, and of welding a Democratic front against reaction and fascism, with a united trade union and labor movement as its foundation.

The presence at the convention of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor dramatized half-a-century of labor struggle in this state to the assembled delegates, which was signalized in an ovation given to this heroic woman fighter of the working class, at a dinner tendered the delegates by the Communist Party, on the first day of the two-day session.

Her section as state chairman of the Party, at the second session reaffirmed the love and devotion which the entire progressive movement feels for her.

WHERE THE TAXES GO

Sam Adams Darcy, State Secretary of Eastern Pennsylvania, made the principal report in opening the convention. Stating that the program of the Republican Party and the reactionaries, within the Democratic Party is rousing the protests of Pennsylvanians everywhere.

Darcy's emphasis was on the necessity of the Party's developing into a local organization in every county and municipality, in order to initiate local campaigns around pressing county and municipal problems.

Darcy cited the fact that not only in such large cities as Philadelphia, but in every city in the state, from 30 per cent to 46 per cent of all

thereby increasing unemployment and strangling all local action for the relief of the people.

Municipalities are paying these monopoly capitalists from 4 per cent to 5 per cent for these loans, in contrast to the 1½ per cent paid by the Federal government.

In most instances the bonds are of the non-guaranteed type, which means that communities are saddled with interest payments for twenty years, and that these payments take precedence even over the payment of wages to civic employees.

FIGHT THE MONOPOLISTS

Darcy then outlined the Party's projected campaigns—to overcome this control of the monopolists. The program calls for the taxing of stocks and bonds, collect real estate tax, delinquencies on properties held by the monopolists, and to postpone interest-payments.

These proposals will be presented in contrast to sales taxes, income taxes, beverage taxes, water rate increases, and other forms of tax proposed by the reactionary finance capitalists; who urge the appointment of city managers, for the purpose of assuring the collection of their interest payments.

The convention elected the following officers to lead the party in this state and to put into effect the constitution adopted today: Chairman, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor; vice-chairman, J. G. Eddy and Ben Carruthers; state secretary, Pat Toohey.

Problems of world peace, and of trade union unity were brought before the convention by Martin Young, state secretary of Western Pennsylvania, who emphasized the reactionary nature of the Republican administration which is destroying the progressive measures of the Pennsylvania New Deal, and the need for a broad campaign in the coming municipal elections.

telling the WORLD!

On Sunday, April 30, we will publish the special May Day Edition of the Sunday Worker. The appearance and content of this edition will demonstrate to thousands of Americans that our Party is a vital and growing force on the American scene.

This edition is not for ourselves alone. It is primarily for the thousands around us, the trade unionists, the progressives, the believers in democracy and progress, who will celebrate with us in the spirit of May Day.

That is why we ask every Communist Party member to take ten copies of the May Day Sunday Worker to the people. Let these ten do part of our work of educating and organizing! Let this edition be a symbol of the growing strength of our Party!

Place your orders at your Branch meeting tomorrow night! Tell it to the world with the

MAY DAY EDITION
of the
SUNDAY WORKER
APRIL 30, 1939

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MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939

Plight of the Spanish Refugees

No American can fail to be deeply moved after reading the cablegram of Dr. Herman F. Reissig describing the heart-rending conditions of the Spanish refugees in Southern France. Dr. Reissig is executive secretary of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee for Aid to Spanish Democracy, and is attending an international conference for Spanish refugee aid now meeting in Paris. A day ago, he cabled his organization:

"I have just returned from a complete tour of Arges. There exists the most heartbreaking and menacing situation conceivable. No photographs could adequately picture the sub-human conditions of 70,000 people. Representatives of 150 Masons in the camp begged me to relay their plea for help to American Masons. Medical supplies and clothing are the greatest need."

The pitiable plight of these heroic Spanish refugees (about 400,000 in all), victims of Franco and of Daladier-Bonnet's callousness, challenges every democratic person.

The Medical Bureau and North American Committee has adopted Camp Argelès and has begun a nationwide million-dollar campaign for Spanish refugee relief. Among its sponsors are Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, Fannie Hurst, Paul Muni, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, and Secretary Ickes, honorary chairman of the campaign. Offices of the Committee are at 381 Fourth Ave., New York City, where contributions, as generous as possible, should be sent with all haste.

Albania—And 'Our Welfare'

The fires of resistance so heroically and magnificently demonstrated to the world by the tiny kingdom of Albania are far from flickered out, no matter what the press may say. News reports had to admit yesterday that "10,000 to 12,000 Albanian mountaineers were resisting the Italian fascist invasion of their country."

It is, of course, true that the Albanians—who are less than one-seventh the population of New York City—are up against a powerful military machine equipped with all the weapons of murder, torture and destruction. Their unconquerable determination to fight on from mountain fastnesses as long as their breath in their bodies, symbolizes their determination to regain their independence.

More than that, these hardy mountaineers are confident that humanity is with them. But it is not enough to be merely "with them" in the abstract. The regaining of their independence—also that of Spain, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, and the other victims of fascism—as well as the stopping of further fascist aggression depends upon collaboration of all the democracies against aggression anywhere.

The Soviet Union's practical proposal to this end still stands as the only effective way to stop the fascist drive against world democracy and peace.

Albania is bleeding today because instead of affirmatively answering the Soviet Union's proposal for real action, Chamberlain chose a fishing trip and Daladier kept his mouth shut as tight as a bass drum. Meanwhile, the blackshirt organ in Rome boasted yesterday, "The Röme-Berlin axis is only at the beginning of its activity."

"Our own welfare," as Secretary Hull correctly said in his timely protest last Saturday, is assaulted by every single aggression of the fascist axis. We should, therefore, for our own security, lose no time in cooperating with the Soviet Union's proposal.

Today May Be Your Last Chance

What kind of a lie—what kind of subterfuge will the Senate Tories get up now? They certainly can't use the one they spread all over creation last week.

President Roosevelt punctured that one when, in a message to David Lasser, president of the Workers Alliance; he said through his secretary:

"Please tell Mr. David Lasser that the President has received his telegram in Georgia and feels as strongly as ever that the full amount (that is, the full \$150,000,000 for WPA) should be appropriated, and that the responsibility for any cut whatsoever must rest on the Congress."

This is the answer to all the unprincipled lies and propaganda last week that the New Deal had given up the ghost, or that the splendid fight being led by New Deal Senators Pepper and Mead for the full amount was exclusively their own "personal matter."

To be sure, the Senate reactionaries will spring a whole new line of demagogery against the full appropriation; but it will be just as false as the others. The plain facts are that 400,000 needy WPA workers are scheduled to lose their jobs if this \$50,000,000 cut goes through. No demagogery can hide that.

The Senate is expected to take a vote on the matter today. Wire your Senator immediately. Today may be your last chance.

HEROES OF CHINA

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Professors as Guerrilla Leaders

CHUNGKING (By Mail).—They were college professors before, but they are now among China's first line fighters. Sharing the same risks and hardships as thousands of soldiers, farmers and students, these former professors are guerrilla leaders against Japanese invasion. Some have been killed, others are missing, but the gaps are always filled. They are the nation's intelligentsia, awakened to reality and doing their bit to help win the war.

Among the college professors who paid the supreme sacrifice for their nation was Professor Wen Chien-kung of the Law and Commerce College in Tientsin. Educated in Japan, Mr. Wen taught philosophy in the Tientsin college, and wrote, in Chinese, an authoritative treatise on "Modern Philosophy." When war started, he left Tientsin for Shansi to help organize the populace there, especially to arm the farmers for self-protection. He was killed in Chihli-hsien, western Shansi, during a Japanese air-raid in December, 1938. His work is now carried on by his friends and wife.

Professor Yuan Mo-han, also of the Law and Commerce College in Tientsin, started his war service work by helping and often financing the evacuation of students and teachers fleeing from Japanese oppression and persecution in the northern cities of Tientsin and Peiping after the Marco Polo Bridge incident in July, 1937. He became actively engaged in the organization of guerrilla troops, especially the winning over of Chinese and Mongolian troops pressed into service by the Japanese. However, during his last attempt to win a regiment of Mongolian soldiers over to the Chinese side at the end of 1938, his activities were discovered by the Japanese and he was captured. His fate is still unknown.

Professor Chang Yu-yu taught journalism in Yenching University, American-endowed institution in Peiping, before the war, considered as one of the country's leading authorities on Japanese questions. After the outbreak of war, he joined the army and became a political worker. He is now leading his men to Chashan after seeing active services in Shantung and Hopei.

Another professor now still working in the organization of North China populace is Professor Yang Su-guang of the Northeastern University in Peiping. He was appointed special commissioner in western Hopei to organize the populace in the Taihang mountain district. Sharing the privations of the farmers and soldiers there, Professor Yang soon won fame as the "Grandfather" of the Taihang mountain guerrilla forces. He is now a member of the Hopei Provincial Government entrusted with the task of mobilizing the province's populace for continued resistance against the Japanese invaders.

A Guerrilla Dynamiter Tells His Tale

The occasion was a reunion of three class-mates from a Peiping university, separated since they fled the city in the early war days of 1937. The scene was a Chungking teashop and the former chemistry student, now leader of a guerrilla sapper unit, told the talking. And here is the adventurous tale he told:

"The Taihang mountain range is now under our control, forming a strong base for our military operations in North China. We dominate the district of eastern Hopei. We entered Jehol last autumn. And our men are organizing mobile units in Manchuria to reinforce the volunteers there who for seven years have fought Japanese reign of terror with their flesh and blood."

Everybody is employed profitably by our organization. With numerous small arsenals, iron works, cloth factories, and schools, all hands are engaged. We make our own rifles, pistols, and hand grenades besides acquiring additional supplies from the Japanese garrison posts. The steel rails of the Peiping-Mukden Railway make better grenades than those of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, for the former are made of better steel. Whenever our arsenals are short of steel, we just go to the railways, pull up the spikes, and carry the rails back. The Japanese army is always kind enough to replace them promptly. Our dugouts are also roofed with steel rails supplied by the Japanese.

"Now about myself. I was commissioned to take charge of my present work when we failed in our first attempt to bomb the Yangtze River Bridge on the Peiping-Tientsin line. We used black powder that time. It made a big noise alright. However, the Japanese troops train passed there without suffering harm. After that we realized that black powder is good for firecrackers for festival noise-making, but not for real business. Dynamite must be used. And I, as a chemistry student, was ordered to handle this branch of our operations.

"One of my numerous exploits with dynamite took place on the night of October 27 last. A workman of the Peiping-Hankow Railway—we have 'conspirators' working with us everywhere—worked with me. We left the Peiping city gate at about seven.

"We waited till 3:30 the next morning. A Japanese troop train carrying 200 soldiers, more than 100 horses, three carloads of ammunition, a number of machine-guns, and three field pieces, was then moving southward from Fengtai Station. We struck. Up went the cars, men, and horses. We did not wait to check up. Instead, we each raced to our hideouts. We returned to town in the afternoon.

"And that was my job, my friend. I shall return to it when I have finished my work which brought me back to this rear province. When you hear about Japanese hangars being burnt to the ground or some North China railway station being blown sky high you can tell people that it is your college friend on his job.

"However, do not print my name, for the Japanese will certainly be glad to lay their hands on the man who is the Captain of the 'Sapper Corps' of Chinese mobile units around Peiping."

Letters From

'Help Us Extend Our Democracy'

New York City.

Editor, Sunday Worker:

I am trying to help the refugees as best as I can coming from the countries of the aggressors.

When they showed me the burns on their arms, burns of cigarettes which the guard of the concentration camp pressed out on them—

When another told me that he had lost his hearing during the November programs after having been beaten nearly to death—

Then, I was proud to be able to say:

You, who have suffered under the yoke of fascism and aggression, enjoy your days in this country of justice and freedom and help us extend that democracy, the rich heritage of our forefathers, to be meaningful to every citizen of these United States.

ELIZABETH DE HURLER.

World Front

By

HARRY GANNES



Holland Faces Hitler

Move; Nazi Agents Openly

Prepare Way for Aggression

Holland and Switzerland are two small nations in Western Europe which are prominently on Hitler's list.

"When will it be our turn? And how can we stop Holland from being one of the next victims of rapacious fascism?" These questions uppermost in the minds of the Dutch people were answered as follows in a special report we have just received from Amsterdam:

Such a powerful paper as the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant & Handelsblad, liberal daily, admits that danger of fascist invasion "of the West" has enormously increased. Yet none of the bourgeois papers discuss how Holland can and should defend its destiny. De Volkskrant, organ of the Catholic unions, has taken pains to identify itself with Monsignor Tiso, Catholic leader of the Slovak people who sold himself and them to Berlin.

This attempt to lull opinion here, to discount "sensational stories," is at strange variance with repeated references to and warnings of the Nazi danger to Holland made in the international press—French in particular, Le Journal, L'Oeuvre, Journal des Débats—and during recent foreign affairs debates in the British House of Commons.

It is, however, an accurate reflection of the Dutch Government's attitude as expressed by Foreign Minister Patijn in a Senate debate, who declared "had no reason to doubt the correct attitude of Hitler." Holland, it will be remembered, was one of the first governments to break with collective security in favor of a policy of "independence"—in effect the Dutch edition of Chamberlain's "appeasement."

Not one word of protest over the destruction of Czechoslovakia has come from the government. Instead, on instructions from Berlin, it immediately closed the Czech embassy here and the Czech general consulate in Amsterdam.

Minister of National Defense Van Dyk, it is true, announced in Parliament that frontier fortifications and troops were being reinforced. It is true that tremendous sums have been spent on military and naval armament. Colonial Minister Welteveld has declared that Holland will never yield an inch of Dutch East Indies territory. But surely the criterion of the government's preparedness to resist fascist aggression must be the way it treats fascist agents inside the country. And here there is ample cause for anxiety.

Mussert's Nazi movement is coming out more and more openly as the direct agent of Nazi Germany. One of its members, Boenninghausen, mayor of the small town of Ottmarsen in the Twente textile region, dared in September last to proclaim: "If German troops march into Holland, I'll immediately march with them." In spite of the scandal this caused, it has lasted till last February, six months, for the government to remove him from his post.

And there are many such mayors, high officials, superior officers, who want to "march with the German troops." No longer does the Dutch Nazi movement even bother to disguise its real aims under phrases of Holland's "national interest." Its M.P.'s followed up Hitler's demands for German exports to Holland by proposing that customs duties and other import difficulties be removed. In Berlin the German-Dutch trade agreement has just been renewed. Talk of the "powerful neighbor" is used to create fear, and concessions result. Anti-Semitic campaigns are being carried through incidents organized in Parliament to discredit the democrats.

All this the Culy government tolerates and so encourages. And—under the pretext of fighting fascism—it enacts decrees against democratic liberties and our dugouts are also roofed with steel rails supplied by the Japanese.

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Actually there are in Holland all the conditions for fascism's power tactics. Is Mussert any better than Henlein? Is Prime Minister Colyn better than Hacha? Is Catholic Minister Goseling, and others, better than Tiso? Are there not individuals in the leadership of Social-democracy who would rather be slaves of Hitler than fight for liberty? Isn't the Dutch labor movement more split and weakened by a right-wing policy than Czechoslovak Social-democracy? Aren't there Gestapo spies and Trotskyists, similar to Frand in Czechoslovakia, in the Dutch labor movement?

All these factors make the situation in Holland critically dangerous.

But there are also enough factors to resist fascist aggression. The Dutch working class has powerful forces, once united and finished with capitulation. The Dutch people love freedom, a love which has assured them independence for many centuries. They have natural allies in the people of Dutch East India who, bound to the Dutch people on the basis of democracy, can be a strong barricade to fascism.

Next month council elections take place; in May, municipal elections. The Communists are using the election campaigns to rally the people behind demands for national security and the struggle against reaction in all its forms.

Lenin subjected errors to relentless criticism. For example, the strategy of the Russian working class in the first phase of the Revolution (1903 to March, 1917) had as its chief line of attack, in Stalin's words, "the isolation of the bourgeois liberals (monarchs), who were trying to secure the support of the peasantry and to arrest the progress of the revolution by coming to terms with Tsarism." In the revolutionary situation of 1905 this strategy called for a boycott of the Bulganin "Duma," which was swept away by the revolutionary tide. But the repetition of the boycott in 1906 was a mistake. Lenin boldly registered that mistake pointing out that the revolutionary tide was on the ebb and the new situation called for combining legal activity, including utilization of the Duma, with the working class movement.

The attitude of a political party toward its own mistakes, declared Lenin, "is one of the most important and surest criteria of the seriousness of the party and of how it fulfills IN PRACTICE its obligations." Its class and toward the masses of the working people. To admit a mistake openly, to disclose its reasons, to analyze the conditions which give rise to it, to study attentively the means of correcting it—these are the signs of a serious party; this means the performance of its duties, this means educating and training the class, and subsequently the masses."

Various new acts of sabotage

—the placing of large rocks on the lines, tampering with rails and equipment, and other criminal efforts to cause accidents—have been reported this week, although all were discovered in time to prevent serious consequences.

Communists regard the registration of errors not as an "administration," i.e., formal concessions to charges, but as necessary, voluntary, corrective action of the individual Party member, the Party Committee, or the Party as a whole.

In the words of Lenin:

"It is not he who makes no mistakes who is wise. There are no such men or can there be. He is wise who makes not very serious mistakes and knows how to correct them easily and quickly."

TAKING HER FOR A RIDE

by Ellis



Questions From the People

Answered by V. J. Jerome

Question: Do Communists acknowledge errors? (L. K., New York)

Answer: Communism, as "the science of the condition for the emancipation of the proletariat" (Engels), is not a dogma or a "divine revelation" laying claim to perfection. Communists, as Marx said, do not come before the world as doctrinaires bearing a new principle and bidding mankind kneel down before it. The new principles which they formulate for society are themselves derived from the principles of risk such a pitiless critique of its own inadequacies. . . . The bourgeois quidnuncs judge us according to their own standards. They fear the light of day, and are careful to conceal the truth from the people; they mask their deficiencies behind a veil of seeming prosperity. They naturally think that we Communists, too, should hide the truth from the people. They fear the light because even a medium of free criticism in respect to their own deficiencies would be enough to destroy to its foundations the whole edifice of the capitalist order.

In the light of this principle of self-criticism, the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, in the report of Dimitroff, noted certain mistakes of the Communist Parties, in regard to the earliest stages of capitalism and general crisis.

In the tactical application of scientific principles, of course, errors occur. But they can be turned, as realized experience, into a source of further guidance. Marx and Engels from the first pointed to the need of recognizing and correcting errors in tactics, when the enriched heritage of working class experience showed the need.

Lenin subjected errors to relentless criticism. For example, the strategy of the Russian working class in the first phase of the Revolution (1903 to March, 1917) had as its chief line of attack, in Stalin's words, "the isolation of the bourgeois liberals (monarchs), who were trying to secure the support of the peasantry and to arrest the progress of the revolution by coming to terms with Tsarism." In the revolutionary situation of 1905 this strategy called for a boycott of the Bulganin "Duma," which was swept away by the revolutionary tide. But the repetition of the boycott in 1906 was a mistake. Lenin boldly registered that mistake pointing out that the revolutionary tide was on the ebb and the new situation called for combining legal activity, including utilization of the Duma, with the working class movement.

It is absolutely untrue, he said, that the accidents have been due either to incompetent personnel or to faulty materials. The engine drivers involved have an absolutely clean service record, and in the case of the recent derailment of the Laredo train, the American passengers took up a voluntary collection for the engineer as a token of gratitude for his expert handling of the locomotive, which prevented a disaster of major proportions.

Change the World



Let's Write a Guide
For the Visitors Coming
To the World's Fair

By MIKE GOLD

THESE bourgeois columnists occasionally whine in print how tough their jobs are, writing 1,200 words a day for a measly 50 grand a year and so forth. It is a stock column that usually appears after some bad hangover, or when these watchdogs of the rich are a little hoarse or perhaps ashamed of so much forced howling at Roosevelt, the trade unions, the liberals, and other dangerous elements that threaten to send up the boss's income tax.

Well, I don't think I have ever whined this way, because I have always known what a steel worker must accomplish in eight hours every day, or a cook, a garment worker, a seaman, miner or housewife.

What I would like to point out, however, is that the columnist for a left-wing paper has a tougher assignment than any bourgeois columnist. He can't be a showoff, he has to be responsible. He can't put on the mad dog act like a Pegler, or throw subjective fits like a General Johnson. He is limited in a thousand ways by the ideal he is serving. He can't make a fool of himself, or carelessly but out a column of mere prejudice, hearsay or slander. Thousands of readers are watching him, as if he were their property, which he is. They won't let him go wrong; they fall on his tail like a thousand old-fashioned paternal straps.

Yes, it is a tougher assignment than the other, I say, but so much more honorable and inspiring that it is its own reward. You serve the People, not some vain little social climber like Roy Howard. Your conscience is clear, you don't need alcohol to deaden it. You are part of a better world than the world of Wall Street, and even when tired or blue, the glory of the ideal and the warmth of comrades fighting beside you, always returns to sustain the mind and heart.

All of which sermon is a long preliminary to a little apology I must make to a group of swell trade unionists—I mean, the members of Local 302, Cafeteria Employees Union, New York.

I recently attempted to give a few steers to out-of-towners who will visit the World's Fair in New York, and named some moderate-priced restaurants, among them the Automat.

This was a bad slip, I find out from my Boss, the workingclass. He is a little sore about it, but look here, Boss, did you ever have to write 1,200 words every day and try to get each word 100 per cent correct? It can't be done; and though I did not enter an Automat for five months during the strike, even though I do like their baked beans, I really believed that the heat was off after the strike bogged down. Which makes me as wrong as the man who thought Munich meant peace.

There is no peace in the Automat, according to half a dozen correspondents. The management is blacklisting and spying and threatening, trying to keep out that dangerous thing—a trade union. They don't want their workers to have any more rights than the machinery. I agree that we should all go without the beans of Horn and Hardart until their自动机 are humanized by Local 302.

Besides the Automat chain, other anti-union cafeterias are Bickford's and the Waldorf, I am informed. But this needn't bother the visitor who wants a good meal. There are plenty of fine union places, such as Willows, Stewart's, Chase, 42nd Street, Hector's and others. Children is also a union chain. And there are many others.

I am glad to see that my Boss liked the idea of giving some sort of guidance to the trade union tourists who will be coming to the Fair. Many letters approved of the idea, and maybe it should be developed further.

Suppose you-all cooperate. Send in the names, price range and other descriptions, type of food, etc. of the best moderate-priced, unionized restaurants you know; also workers' clubs, museums, theatres and other attractions. Also a list of rooming houses and prices, etc. It may be possible to throw together some sort of little guide for our guests; it is certainly going to be needed. Let's save them from the gypsies, and show them that New York has a heart.

THE LOUDSPEAKER

GANGING UP: They're trying to gang up on WNYC—trying to abolish one of the finest radio stations in the United States.

First, Bronx Borough President Lyons sounded off with a nonsensical clamor for abolition of the Municipal Station. Now, following an adverse

court decision against the City, the long-delayed witch-hunting investigation of the station is about to begin.

If the reactionaries can't force WNYC off the air, they'd at least like to cripple it, by cutting its already pitiful small operating budget down to next to nothing.

Now, more than ever, WNYC needs the articulate support of its many thousands of friends.

GOOD NEIGHBOR ON THE AIR: In the midst of all the Fascist propaganda that clutters up the international airwaves, there are only a few cases for the listener—Radio Moscow in one of them. And now comes news of a splendid international radio set up.

It's "Good Neighbor Hour" from Mexico City. Every Thursday night from 11 to 12 midnight (Eastern Standard Time) EDP. (1080 kilocycles) airs a "Good Neighbor Hour," sponsored by the Mexican Government's department of Press and Publicity. The program features Mexican music and folkloric and is broadcast entirely in English.

Each week a prominent official of the Mexican government, or a distinguished visitor, is interviewed. Last week, for instance, the interviewee was Joseph Lash, head of the American Student Union. Clifford Odets is scheduled to face the Mexican microphones on Thursday, April 13.

At the conclusion of every program, the announcer gives a last minute summary of the news from Mexico and Central America.

The broadcast is transmitted over Station XEDP, 1080 kilocycles, 277.5 meters; on station XEXA 6172 kilocycles, 48 meters; and station XENT 910 kilocycles, 329.5 meters.

SORRY SECTION: Because of those all too frequent last minute changes in scheduling, Norman Corwin's anti-fascist verse play "They Fly Through the Air with the Greatest of Ease" was not heard last Monday as we had repeatedly announced in this column. We hereby apologize most humbly. Latest word from the Columbia network assures us that this great radio play will be heard this Monday, April 10, at 10:30, so help us, and the CBS Publicity Department. It's a broadcast that's more pertinent than ever, in view of the Fascist invasion of Albania. Don't miss it!

Musical Score for 'Alexander Nevsky' Is Highlight in Field of Dramatic Film Art

Prokofieff Famed For Brilliant Compositions

By Martin McCall

From the very beginning, the movies recognized the effective importance of music. But today, even as in the remotest "silent" days, a movie's music is not strictly a score, but a pastiche of well worn musical strains from popular tone poems or salon pieces, selected to suit the "moods" of the movie's action. Music is still used on the supposed basis of its being slow or fast, sad, gay, mysterious or sinister.

That is not to say that even pioneer movie days did not witness daring, original musical scores, nor that all of them accompanied only European pictures. Good movie scores are still isolated phenomena, and interest in them has not yet been serious enough or general enough to create a movement in favor of artistic standards.

At the same time, our Hollywood Companies hire composers, and the latter are not necessarily bad. If their work is only a slight improvement over that of the four-square "Incidental" cue sheets, perhaps it is due to the fact that they are given no more than one or two weeks to finish an extended score. Besides, films are expensive to make, and the gigantic investments they represent take no chance on a new musical departure whose audience-reaction has not been tested.

European Films Have Superior Scores

European pictures usually have superior scores, if only because composers have more time to write them. Unfortunately, even European film music has no consistent level of good work, and some good French and Soviet pictures have poor music.

Excellent film music has been written in the past by such composers as Eisler, Shostakovich and Prokofieff, and it has gone a long way toward establishing standards. For example, Eisler's music to Joris Ivens' "400,000,000" has extended and intensified the range and scope of musical feeling associated with the so-called "documentary" film, and has indicated an approach and method for serious colleagues.

The occasion for these comments is the Sergei Eisenstein film, "Alexander Nevsky," with music by Prokofieff, which is currently showing at the Cameo Theatre in New York.

The film's absorbing interests have been detailed in the press, and the music is not least of these interests.

Composer Well Known In United States

The Russian composer is well-known in this country which he visited last year and a number of times before, and his music is as familiar as that of the other outstanding composers of this century



SERGEI PROKOFIEFF

with whom he is ranked—Debussy, Ravel, Stravinsky and Schoenberg. The score of "Alexander Nevsky" is one of the most considerable accomplishments to date in the field of the dramatic film. Its music is flexible but not characterless, and because the film is basically concerned with large-scale, general ideas, the music is steadily heard through a large portion of it. Even in the spaces where the music is not heard, it is connoted and felt. It is ingenious music with a meaning, and the sustained, organic product is a triumph.

Away from the film, when a scene is recalled, the music or its effect also returns to mind. In other words, the music is an essential element of the film, not a superimposed accompaniment. The example of "Alexander Nevsky" cannot but encourage new attempts at integration of the elements of the film, and it is good food for the American producer as well as for the American public.

Choral Portions In Folksong Vein

Interspersing the panoramic scenes are choral portions in folksong vein, often accompanying camera shots of individuals peasants or soldiers, sometimes sung by men's or women's voices alone ("We beat the Swedes . . ." "In our Russian land, no foe shall be . . .") Such choral groups complete and shape the general structure of the score. Sharp, precise contours are given to the music by occasional brass or woodwind flourishes or momentary interludes. (The horns of the German soldiers at the destruction of Pskov; the wild peasant dance music occurring in the midst of the battle; the bugle and horn echoes across the frozen Lake directly before the battle).

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Labor Poets Form Recitation Groups

The Labor Poets have formed a Recitation Group which meets every Friday, 8:30 P. M. in Room 204 of the Jewish Workers University, 131 East 17th St. Members learn the basic speech knowledge that is necessary for effective poetry reading.

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Brecht, Maltz Plays Put on By N. Y. Group

By ABEL GORHAM

THE NEW YORK PLAYERS present an Evening of One Act Plays, "The Happy Journey," by Thornton Wilder. The Informer and Justice, by Bertold Brecht. Directed by Lee Krasner. Main Stage, 13th St. and Riverside Drive. April 11 and 12.

Reviewed by Bruce Minton

NORTH OF THE DANUBE, by Erskine Caldwell, with photographs by Margaret Bourke-White. The Viking Press, \$3.

Reviewed by Bruce Minton

North of the Danube testifies to the new tempo of history. Events outrush the writer. The beautiful photographs by Margaret Bourke-White that supplement Erskine Caldwell's sketches of Ruthenia, Slovakia, Moravia, and Bohemia—the component parts of what was once Czechoslovakia—no longer mean what they did when they were planned and taken. For the brave democracy of Middle Europe has been temporarily destroyed, and the pen and camera have not kept pace.

But this story of a free people who have been bullied and robbed of their liberty remains a revealing one. Erskine Caldwell has written eight vignettes of life in the former Republic. To each of these vivid and polished sketches he has brought an understanding of the life and dangers facing the various races that composed Czechoslovakia. The stories are poignant, tragic, bitter. They tell of existence in a sub-Carpathian village that was an endless starvation and where bread was an unheard of luxury; they describe the oppression of peasants by the Hungarian landlords in Slovakia; they picture the insecurity of anti-fascist refugees in Moravia; they explain the meaning of democracy in Bohemia. All was not paradise in the Republic of Czechoslovakia. Capitalism can never bring paradise to the people. But the existence of political democracy gave hope of improvement, of theatrical entertainment, namely, a progressive story, significance, and interest.

In Albert Maltz's Rehearsal the abilities of the group are best proven. The play is a swiftly moving picture of a labor theatre group in rehearsal.

The direction of the plays is the work of Anne Gerlette, and represents understanding and intelligence. However, in making up the program it might have been advisable to substitute another light number for Happy Journey.

The performance will be repeated Friday, April 14th.

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The menace became reality. The people, whose simple lives Caldwell has depicted in her startlingly beautiful camera studies, must now suffer the final disgrace of Nazi domination. It is not easy to think of what this means even to the most remote villager, to the most humble peasant, to the least politically developed worker. They have been delivered over to the slavery of fascism by the unspeakable treachery of nations that they trusted.

But North of the Danube gives the reader hope. Can these people, with their profound love of freedom, with their passionate desire for a decent life, really be crushed? Is the struggle over? Is fascism actually the final victor in Czechoslovakia?

"We are proud to live in a country that made us free," said the peasant of Bohemia not many months ago. "We would go to war and die for it, because it is ours. It would not be right if anything should happen that would make us lose all this. We want nothing to change it . . . We won't let anything change it."

It has been changed. "Some day," said the peasant, "our enemies will try to take our country from us." That has happened. But the people who have tasted freedom in what was once Czechoslovakia must be thinking and planning for a day when they will build their own world.

On the other hand, for those enrolled in it, the plan has some substantial benefits in the event of an accident which does not lay you up too long, or an emergency operation, especially if no complications ensue; or for those who can plan their pregnancies 10 months or more ahead; and for a brief stay in the hospital for observation. If you are likely to need the services described in this last paragraph this is a good form of insurance for you, if it lies within your income to maintain it regularly. Those whose incomes cannot support such a tax, and their number is millions, are excluded from it. Even if they could afford it, it would take care of only a fraction of their medical problems. These benefits, while convenient, are limited. For this reason it becomes all the more necessary to fight for a comprehensive Federal Health Service which will offer the complete benefits of home, as well as hospital, medical care; doctors' services; medication and treatment; and preventive medicine; all available to the large mass of the population.

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29 Year Old 'Rookie' Another Dazzy Vance

Dazzy Vance was 30 when he joined Brooklyn in 1922 to rule as Ace of the Dodgers—a 10-year term which bracketed Brooklyn's brightest years since their pre-war pennants. This year there's a new baseball empire rising in Flatbush and the leading candidate for the Ace job is a 29-year-old named John Whitlow Wyatt of Vance-like power and potentialities.

The old Dazzler himself, in person, down at the Dodger camp on a visit from his moss-draperied castle at Homosassa Springs a hundred miles up the Florida west coast, put his stamp of approval on the new Dodger fireball artist. Wyatt joined the club this spring with a Vance-like background of 10 years' professional experience, an American League career during his formative years, and a world of stuff and confidence.

In the person of Wyatt Flatbush fans see the outlines of another Vance, a stalwart Ace to head the pitching staff through the era of Brooklyn baseball brilliance now dawning under the wand of the Long Island metrop's master-builder, Larry MacPhail.

The building job tackled by MacPhail last year took in all departments. The 1938 season recorded so lavish a turnover of man-power that although the percentage payoff was not impressive, the program showed the cohorts the force and seriousness of their New Deal. There's a World's Fair on Long Island, this year, too, but for the Brooklyn fans the Fair has to battle with the Brooklyn ball club for public attention. Great doings are expected from the Dodgers, and of all the new men heading for the Ebbets Field spotlight, Wyatt shapes up as most important.

Brooklyn has not had an Ace since Vance. Brooklyn hasn't been in the first division sunshine since Vance. So the prospect of another Vance in the person of Whit Wyatt is the hottest headline flashed north by Brooklyn training camp critics this year.

Now—as the Dodgers trek northward for their eve-of-season scrimmages with the Yankees, their season-opening with their traditional Giant foeman, and their campaigning down the busy weeks of the National League pennant fight, Wyatt looms as No. 1 pitching luminary. The momentum of his great 1938 performance with Milwaukee has carried over the winter and makes him a major point of interest among the coterie of brilliant newcomers with which all the National League lineups are studded.

In American Association circles it was not a question of whether Wyatt was the top pitcher of the league last year. They measured him against their league's entire history and the consensus proclaimed him "greatest American Association pitcher of all time."

The year's statistics made the title stand up. His exploits had the dramatic angle of coming after Wyatt had announced his retirement from baseball as late as March, 1938. Wyatt at that time rated himself an employer, a retired athlete planning a pair of cotton-farming on his Georgia plantation.

A Georgia-born, he'd left Georgia Tech in 1929 to pitch for Evansville, Ind. By fall he was wearing Detroit Tiger clothes. His blinding fast ball kept him a Tiger until June 2, 1933, when he was traded to the White Sox. Eleven days later he stood on the mound with 2 out in the 9th inning and the No-Hit Hall of Fame a step away.

A handle-hit by Ted Gulic, St. Louis Browns' outfielder, broke his spell, but his American League career continued until 1937, when after a disappointing year with Cleveland, he decided to hang up his suit. Over the winter Cleveland traded him to Milwaukee, but it took a lot of persuasion last spring to lure Whit away from his acres at Buchanan, Ga.

Under the tutelage of Allan Sotheron, he then proceeded to win the pitching championship of his league by the most decisive margin recorded anywhere on the far-flung scroll of professional baseball. No other A. A. pitcher had more than 4 shutouts. Whit had 9 during the season and the 10th in the first game of the playoffs. As strikeout king, he fanned 208. Runner-up had 134.

He won 23 games against 7 defeats.

How accurately this Milwaukee finesse will translate into National League currency shapes up as the 1939 season's most fascinating question to Brooklyn fans. After studying him at training camp last month, Tony Lazzeri, who saw plenty of Wyatt during Wyatt's American League years, said:

"He's a different pitcher now. He has a better curve and a better change of pace. He always was fast and when his arm is real strong he'll throw fast balls past fast-ball hitters. I told him the other day he ought to win about 18 games for Brooklyn this year."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 18 words, \$6.00—Monday to Saturday, \$1 Sunday, 5¢ additional word. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, 12 Noon. Payment must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Coming

TAG REVIEW. New Skits. April 21. Benefit Metropolitan Music School. Tickets, 65c East 12th St. and Workers Book Store.

Philadelphia, Pa.

SYMPHONY CONCERT for Austrian & German Refugee Musicians and Spanish Refugees. Academy of Music. Wednesday, April 12th. 8:30 p.m.

CAMP DATES WITH IRVING FINE. 5 Years. The Progressive Labor Movement. Bawer Hall. 2nd & Morris Street. Refreshments. Entertainment. Saturday, April 15th. Tickets 50c.

TAG DAYS FOR SPANISH Refugees. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, April 14th, 15th & 16th. Volunteers at 1505 Broad St. Room 618.

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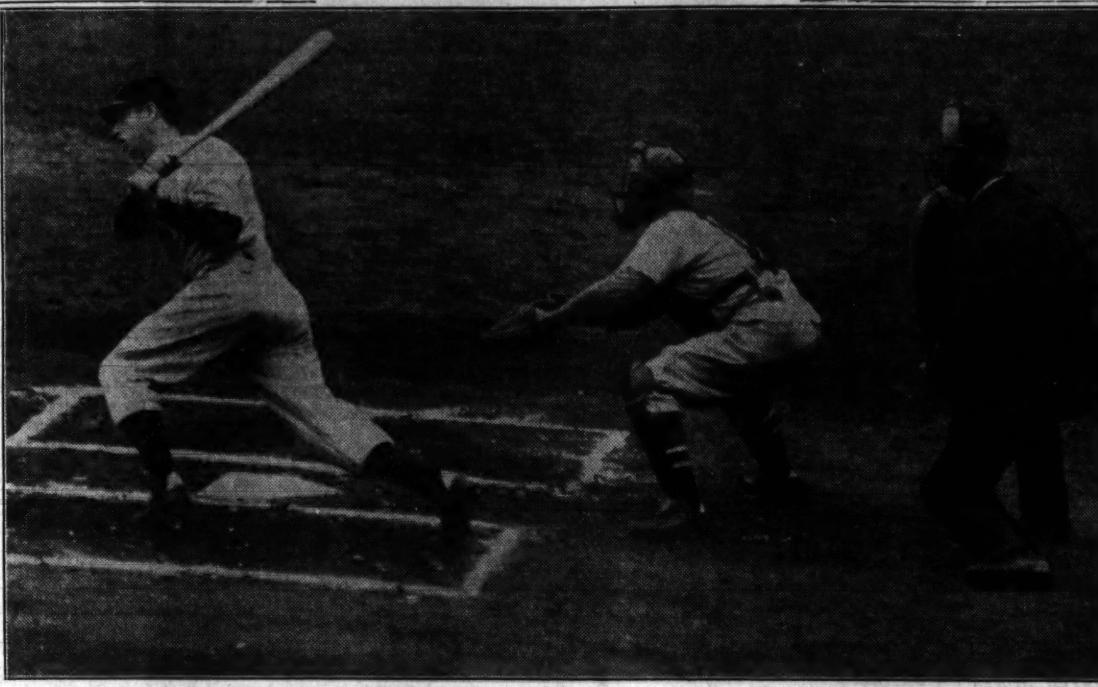
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SPORTS DAILY WORKERS SPURS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939

No Letdown by Yanks in American, Bitter Fight in National Looms As Teams Head North

THE GAME'S GREATEST STAR LASHING OUT A HIT



RIGHT: It's none other than Joe DiMaggio, getting a hit for the Yanks, and if you don't think he is the greatest ball player in the game today, you'll have to disagree with an awful lot of people.

PITCHERS HOT AS TIGERS EDGE DODGERS

Kennedy, Wyatt Brilliant as Detroit Takes Game 3-1, and Series

The Detroit Tigers and the Brooklyn Dodgers wound up their eight game spring series here today with a tight pitching duel, which saw the Bengals emerge on top 3-1, giving them a five to three edge over the Brooks.

Featuring the game were the brilliant seven inning stints of Vernon Kennedy for the Tigers and Whit Wyatt for the Dodgers. Kennedy let the Dodgers down with two singles, both by Cookie Lavagetto, and only one Dodger got as far as third base. He was in his no hit form of several years ago and cheered Del Baker no end.

Wyatt began to show more clearly why they've all been raving about him as a sure shot big league star, when he matched goose eggs with Kennedy right down to the seventh, when an error with two out paved the way for the Tiger's lone run off him.

Whit was overpoweringly fast, and his control was sharp for the first.

Royer weighed 202 pounds after six rounds of boxing at Soper's Ranch, an isolated mountain camp. Dick Donald, Royer's manager, said the challenger's fighting weight will be 198 pounds.

Louis weighed 204 pounds at the main street gymnasium after boxing six rounds with four sparring partner today and Julian Black, one of his managers, said Louis should weigh 199 pounds the night of the fight.

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Royer established "an old man's" training camp in the Mountain Wilds six weeks ago, leaving his job as an electrician in a Hollywood film studio. George Leonard, the challenger's trainer, mapped out a course of roadwork and exercises which were designed primarily to strengthen Royer's legs.

Royer will have a one-inch advantage in reach over Royer, measuring 76 inches against 75 for the challenger. The champion is 6 feet 1 three quarters inches tall, while

bounced a lucky hit to left for two bases, scoring two. Jeff fanned pitcher Harris to end the frame.

In the ninth the Dodgers threatened when Gene Moore opened with a resounding three bagger to right center and Camilli walked. Harris fanned Koy and got Lavagetto on a short fly to center

—first time Cooke has been re-tired in nine times at bat. Pete

Reiser, youngest man on the squad, was sent up to bat for Luke Sewell, oldest, and the kid went down swinging to end it after working the count to three and two.

But as the Dodgers packed up to move another stop north they were talking about Wyatt's performance—which with those of Evans, Crouch and Casey recently indicate a bumper crop of good new pitchers for the Dodgers. And they say it's pitching that counts over a 154 game schedule.

Roper Actually Trains for April 17 Go With Joe

Antiquated Challenger Puts in Roadwork to Strengthen Legs for 'Long Fight'; Predicts Victory

LOS ANGELES, April 8 (UP).—While betting odds made challenger Jack Roper the underdog at any price you wanted in his heavyweight title fight with Joe Louis at Wrigley Field on April 17, comparative figures issued by the rival camps tonight showed that Louis will have little physical advantage over the title seeker.

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EXHIBITION SCORES

DURHAM, N. C.—	
Boston (A)	000 000 030—5
Wilmington (N)	100 020 002—7
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Schenectady, Utica, Albany, N.Y.	000 000 000—0
Fayette, Shreveport, Hazel Dell and Masi, Andrews, Krauskopf, Ortiz and Ferrell, Asheville, N. C.—	000 000 000—0
H. Louis (A)	300 000 022—7
Ashville (FL)	000 000 010—1
Welland, Sunkel and Padgett, Narrows, Toledo, Schenectady, Utica, Albany, Macon, Georgia, Birmingham, Birmingham, Atlanta (A)	000 000 001—1
Detroit (A)	000 000 12x—3
Wright, Newark and Bayonne, Sewell, Kenney, Harvey and York, NEW ORLEANS, La., Pittsburgh (N)	000 000 030—6
Cleveland (A)	000 000 000—0
Atlanta (A)	000 000 100—2
Albion (SA)	000 000 000—0
Rensselaer, Thomas and Hayes; Miller, Chipman and Richards.	

Roper measures 6 feet and one half inch.

The big bulge in Louis' favor is his age. The champion is only 25 years old, while Roper confesses to 35 and may have forgotten to count one or more birthdays as he went along.

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Reds, Cards Can Crash Top In Wild Scramble; Yanks Keep Right on Rolling

By George Kirksey

(By United Press)

As the baseball caravan heads north after more than five weeks of conditioning in the south and west, the two big major league developments today appeared to be:

1) The Yanks are still the class of the American League.

2) The National League will stage another of its cut-throat thrillers.

There's nothing new about those two situations except maybe the makeup of the clubs who'll battle for the National League flag. The Cubs, Giants and Pirates, who've dominated the National League for the past several years, are likely to have some competition from new quarters. The Cincinnati Reds have arrived as a pennant threat and the St. Louis Cardinals could very well nudge their way right into the thick of the scrambling.

There's been no hint of deterioration in the Yanks. Swinging through Texas League territory the Yanks clicked off seven straight and until today had a record of 17 out of 23 in exhibition games. For some strange reason the minor leagues have been pouring southpaws at the Yanks on every front, causing Joe McCarthy to use an all-right handed hitting outfit of Powell, DiMaggio and Gallagher. Thus Keller, Selkirk and Henrich have been sitting on the bench. That gives a tip-off on how strong the Yanks are when they can carry two major league outfields. Any one of those six outfields could hang on with any other club in the league, and at least four of them would be regulars.

If McCarthy has any worries, it's his pitching staff. The Lefty Gehrig scare temporarily has blown over, and whether the iron horse falls apart slowly this season or all in one big explosion isn't concerning McCarthy at the moment.

But Lefty Gomez has come